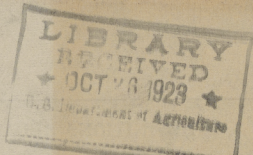


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Enrollment Blank For "Better Sires—Better Stock" Crusade.

To the State Agricultural College, the United States Department of Agriculture, and Cooperating Agencies:

I wish to enroll in the campaign for better live stock in the United States. Accordingly I am supplying the following information regarding animals of which I am the owner, I understand that this information and the declaration following it entitle me to official enrollment in the crusade for better live stock and to an emblem issued jointly by the State Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

LIST OF ANIMALS KEPT FOR BREEDING.

See definitions on page 2. Then put the number of live stock in each class in spaces below. If you have no animals of some of the classes, put zero (0) in the proper space.

CLASS.	MALES. To comply with requirements of this crusade every male used must be PURE-BRED and of good type and quality.	FEMALES MAY BE—			
		Purebred.	Crossbred.	Grade.	Scrub.
CATTLE.	Number. (List only males in this column.)	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
HORSES.					
ASSES.					
SWINE.					
SHEEP.					
GOATS.					
CHICKENS. (ORDINARY POULTRY)					
OTHER FOWLS, including ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys.					

NOTE.—If you have disposed of any inferior sires within the last three months, mention here the number and kind, and give reason.

DEFINITIONS RELATING TO CHARACTER OF BREEDING.

Purebred: A purebred animal is one of pure breeding representing a definite recognized breed and both of whose parents were purebred animals of the same breed. To be considered purebred, live stock must be either registered, eligible to registration, or (in the absence of public registry for that class) have such lineage that its pure breeding can be definitely proved. To be of good type and quality, the animal must be healthy, vigorous, and a creditable specimen of its breed.

Thoroughbred: The term "Thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book, or affiliated Stud Books for Thoroughbred horses in other countries. (List Thoroughbred horses in the purebred column.)

Standardbred: Applied to horses, this term refers to a distinct breed of American light horses, which includes both trotters and pacers which are eligible to registration in the American Trotting Register. Applied to poultry, the term includes all birds bred to conform to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the standard of perfection of the American Poultry Association. (List Standardbred horses and poultry in the purebred column.)

Scrub: A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dunghill, piney woods, cayuse, broncho, and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," although many of the animals described by these terms have a certain fixity of type even though they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

Crossbred: This term applies to the progeny of purebred parents of different breeds but of the same species.

Grade: A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, but through progressive improvement becomes a high grade.

The number of breeding animals in each class, as listed on page 1, is complete and in accordance with the definitions above.

For the record of the
State Agricultural
College.

(Signature of live-stock owner.)

(P. O. address of live-stock owner.)

(State.)

(County.)

REQUEST FOR STATE BULLETINS.

Mention here subjects in which you are interested and on which you desire bulletins or circulars issued by the State Agricultural College.

DECLARATION.

I have listed in the foregoing statement the number of cattle, horses, asses, swine, sheep, goats, and poultry kept for breeding, and in the future will keep and use only purebred sires of good quality in those classes of live stock.

I will also follow, to the best of my ability, breeding methods leading to live-stock improvement.

(Signature of live-stock owner, indicating acceptance of declaration.)

(P. O. address of live-stock owner.)

(State.)

(County.)

For the records of the
U. S. Department
of Agriculture.

Signature and official title of county agent (or similar worker). WHERE THERE IS NO COUNTY AGENT, OR FOR VALID REASON HIS SIGNATURE IS UNOBTAINABLE (GIVE REASON), THIS LINE SHOULD BEAR THE SIGNATURES OF TWO DISINTERESTED PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH LIVE STOCK AND WHO HAVE EXAMINED THE STOCK LISTED ON PAGE 1. THEN SEND THIS BLANK TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF YOUR STATE.

Signature of State agricultural college official. (Signature does not imply indorsement of quality of stock.) THEN SEND THIS BLANK TO THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REQUEST FOR GOVERNMENT BULLETINS.

Mention here the subjects in which you are most interested and on which you desire bulletins or circulars issued by the Government.

WHAT BETTER LIVE STOCK MEANS TO AMERICAN FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

AUTHENTIC INCIDENTS TYPICAL OF WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED THROUGH IMPROVED METHODS

One Cow Equals Five.

A New Jersey boy was influenced to buy a high-grade cow for \$155. The cow on freshening gave 24 quarts of milk and kept it up for a long period. The father owned 5 cows, the average cows for the neighborhood. They were fresh in the spring. Their product did not equal the product of the cow owned by the son—five times the labor and several times the feed, in comparison with one good cow.

Good Colts Follow Good Breeding.

A western farmer began farming with a few mares worth about \$125 apiece, and always bred them to purebred stallions. Some of the first colts sold at maturity for as much as \$175, while fillies that he retained and later bred to purebred draft stallions produced male and female colts which sold for good prices. Three mares sold at \$235 each—showing the value of purebred sires in increasing the value of offspring through grading up.

Valuable Stock—Valuable Offspring.

In several counties of North Carolina more purebred live stock has been purchased during the last year at the higher prices which have prevailed than in any other year. Hogs were never so high, and yet hundreds of boys bought purebred pigs at high prices with the expectation of selling their offspring. Through the county agents many hundreds of pigs bred by the boys have been sold at good prices, and this is stimulating the extension of purebred hogs.

Better Poultry—More Meat.

In a southern community, following the introduction of well-bred poultry for breeding, there was noticeable improvement in the size of the next generation of the fowls. The average weight of the birds marketed was 25 per cent greater than previously, according to the observation of an experienced poultry buyer.